

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his bark."

No. 8.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1835.

Vol. 50

## LEVIATHAN.

DISTINGUISHED in England as a *Race Horse*, and both there and here as a *Stock Horse* of the first order, will continue the present season ending 1st of July, at my stable, near Gallatin, Sumner county, at former rates, viz: One hundred dollars insurance, demandable when the mare is ascertain'd to be in foal, or the right in her is changed; \$75 the season, payable the 1st of January next,—which may be discharged by payment of \$60 within the season; and one dollar in every case to the Groom. Excellent pasture, and mares fed at one dollar per week, and every care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

LEVIATHAN has been herebefore described and seen, and his performances so repeatedly fail before the publick, that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them—and his colts are so well known in Tennessee, and the adjoining States, that I shall only remark, that those of each following year appear better than those that preceded, owing probably to his better condition. Those of his last season in England, and his first here, have been but on popular tracks, and have beaten the best that were brought against them in both countries.

The New York Sporting Magazine speaks in terms of commendation. Lord Chesterfield's Alexis, 3 years old, won two good races against strong running, not once beaten; and his Mammoth walked over for a plate, which is scarcely less creditable. Major Groom's filly, and Gen Cheatham's filly, have at 2 years old, been winners in Rutherford and Davidson; Gen. Desha's filly, ran at Harrods; won the first heat in Jan 45s; second heat, was running headlong already, when she hid herself—in these three stakes they were 18 to 20 entries—so is from all the popular houses of Tennessee. Gen. Desha's colt, Sampson, was beaten a march race last fall meeting at Louisville, by Major Peyton's colt, O'Connel, Sampson in bad condition, as stated by his owner before starting. There were two other racers of Leviathan's colts, I have not on account of, or would here give them; they will be reported probably in the Turf Register. Others of his colts have been trained, and though I will not venture to say what they will do hereafter, I have no hesitation in saying, they are the best 2 year olds of which I have ever had any knowledge.—They have size, strength, speed, and lastings.

Jan. 22, 1835. GEORGE ELLIOTT.

Mr. Editor: In the Nashville Republican of January 8th Mr. Duke W. Sumner, in his advertisement of Pacific, has made use of language in reference to myself, personally, which is inter-  
esting to me to reply to; what he has there said about my horses it may not be amiss in me to notice.

It is true, Hetheron lost the race at Huntsville, she had, within the preceding thirty odd days, run two other races, and travelled near 400 miles.—Had I not gone to Kentucky last fall, I should have commenced running at Nashville, and I have no doubt that the colts of Pacific would have been served as herefore.

Fall before last, I commenced running at Nashville, and ended at Montgomery, South Alabama. During that trip I beat "the beautiful County Maid" three times, the Red Dog twice, and that "excellent race mare, Lucilla," twice; besides others of the same stock, though less known. I distanced County Maid to Florence; and at Montgomery I distanced Red Dog, and another Pacific's colts, and, after all, though I had done nothing extraordinary. So far from boasting about it, I did not mark it worth telling to my near neighbors; neither have I seen a "passing notice of it from the feedin' pen of Lagan." During the whole of my racing tour, fell twice last, I do not remember that a colt of Pacific's, except Lucilla, won a single heat; indeed, they were sometimes to the horses they contended with as to afford but little amusement to the spectators.

As the best evidence I can give of the truth of what has been stated, I make to M. Summer, or to any one else who may entertain similar opinions of Pacific's colts, the following propositions:

1st—Hibnia can beat any thing produced by the six long years' toll of Pacific over the Nashville course, at the fall meeting, 1835, from two to four miles beats, agreeable to rule, for from \$2,000 to \$5,000 aside-half furlen.

2d—I have a 3 year old Leviathan filly that can beat any of the descendants of Pacific, of the same age, at the spring meeting, 1835, over the same course, from one to three miles heats, agreeable to rule, for from \$2,000 to \$5,000 aside-half furlen.

I have no expectation that Mr. Sumner will accept either of the foregoing propositions, but as he says he has several "traps laying in wait" for me, I hope it may be convenient for his traps to take up my challenge.

Now this is not a case that Asop's Fables will apply to, unless Mr. Sumner should think "the grapes were sour."

In conclusion, I have, in my first and second propositions, used the Nashville course, if being Mr. Sumner's own ground, but as he has several "traps laid in old Regard," I can supply a card for a trap, if I understand its meaning.

The allegation that Hesey Malone won to the throatlatch, and took the prize by bid ruling, is as broad an insinuation against the judges and patron of the Fluoresce track as against me, and therefore should not be used, lightly made by a bight-minded sportman.

To prevent the possibility of censure in future, I will now 3 year old Leviathans, against 3 year old Pacific—2 year old, against 2 year old, and if Mr. S. will say readings, I will go to it, the world over, and give Mr. S. choice of sums, distances, times and places, and he may choose the edges and put in the panel—then I intend for plain English. Let Mr. S. accept some of these propositions, or breakers attend to his own business and let other people alone. I will wait for an answer until the 20th February, on which day, if any are accepted, we will meet at the Union Bank at Nashville, name our colts and deposit the forfeits, 4-3 P.M. fee \$7. GEORGE ELLIOTT.

## DENTISTRY.



JAMES CHALLEN, Resident Dentist, second house from the corner of Main and Spring streets, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. Is required the wife attend on Ladies at their residence who may desire his service. He promises to perform all operations in Dentistry, & upon approved scientific principles.

Lexington, Dec. 21, 1833.—50-ff

## NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Dr. C. W. Cloud, will find it to their interest to call and settle their accounts before Congress, as liberal discount will be made to all who avail themselves of this notice.

Nov. 26, 1833.

## AN APP. ENTICE

OR TWO will be taken at this office, to learn the Art of Painting, from 14 to 18 years of age will be preferred, and pay the fees of tuition, at the Tobacco Factory, at the corner of the Upper Market.

ROBERT GRAY.

Lex. Feb. 6, 1834.—5-3h

## CLOVER SEED!!

60 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED, of the growth of 1834, just received, and for sale by the undersigned, at his Tobacco Factory, at the corner of the Upper Market.

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## GAZETTE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION.

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
*[Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.]*

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by birth and attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoed to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thanes Dinner.

### LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the democratic members of both branches of the Legislature and others, held at the capitol in the town of Frankfort, on the evening of the 17th of February, 1835, for the purpose of taking into consideration (among other subjects) the propriety of recommending to the Democratic Republicans of the Union, a designated time and place of holding a National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States—and of appointing a proper number of suitable delegates to represent the democracy of Kentucky in such proposed Convention. SAMUEL DAVISSE, Esq., of the Senate, was unanimously called to the chair, and J. L. MURRAY, appointed Secretary of the meeting—and the object of the meeting having been explained by an address suited to the occasion. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That this meeting before final adjournment will proceed to nominate a suitable number of delegates to represent the Democratic Republicans of Kentucky in said Convention.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of six be appointed to select one suitable person from each Congressional district, and two from the State generally, as delegates to attend said Convention, and that said Committee be directed to prepare suitable resolutions with an address, to the people of Kentucky, and report the same to our next meeting—whereupon William T. Willis, Ambrose Bramlett, Wm. H. N. Drake, Henry C. Harris and J. L. Murray, were appointed by the Chair to constitute said Committee.

And thereupon the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, the 23d inst.

Monday evening, the 23d instant, the meeting convened at the capitol, pursuant to adjournment—when the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which being read and approved of by the meeting, were severally adopted, viz:

### TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The circumstances which have called us together, the interesting crisis in the affairs of the National administration, and those of the democratic party in Kentucky, afford the apology for this address.

The basis of our union, and the inducements to the adoption of the Federal Constitution are happily expressed, in its preamble in the following words: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States."—The powers delegated to the federal government by that Constitution, are directed exclusively to those ends.—The states in its adoption over jealousies of granting over much, by an early amendment, limited its construction by the following section: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." The union thus established upon the firm basis of a written Constitution, the patriots who achieved it by their toil and blood spent in the revolution, and their political forecast in concocting it; feeling that they had done enough for themselves and their posterity, retired to repose under its protection, in the enjoyment of its blessings.

From that period to the present time, our growth as a nation stands unparalleled in the annals of the world; true we have again and again been excited and convulsed by political dissensions, which have marred our domestic interests, and disturbed our private relations, yet when our national rights were outraged by foreign force, when led to the late war, we forgot in the love of country, and pride of national character, those lesser evils, and united in the expulsion of the greater.

Inflexible in his principles the President, vetoed the trial bills which were passed in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, & passed too, more with a view to produce that result, is believed by many, than from motives of public policy, and the general good. He also vetoed the bill for the charter of the Bank of the United States, and subsequently directed or instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the deposits of the public money, in that institution. These decisive steps alarmed the federalists, and the churchmen of Kentucky, in the christened hues of asperity. Unwilling to lose the ground they had gained, outraging the bar of Congress, by the seductions of the bank and the feverish impatience of some of the political aspirants, who had been elevated to office under the gird of democracy, but who had been seduced from its ranks by the arts of the opposition, or had deserted them because of disappointment—a coalition was formed between the Bank, federalists, and distingued as the "Fraternal Union," and nine more grand efforts were made to overturn democracy, and rear upon its ruins a moneyed aristocratical government. The last session of Congress, was the season of their mightiest effort. The Bank openly entered the political arena; presses and printers were subjugated; whites and lawyers were hired; and Congressmen mysteriously changed their principles; a panic ensued. Inaugurated cases of pecuniary distress were depicted, and magnified; the Bank lent its aid, with all

its resources, to realize that which had been falsely pourtrayed, by the application of its screws upon its debtors, and many of its partisans were made the real victims of its own wanton pressure. In short the country was declared to be in a state of Revolution—against all this storm, the true democrats remained firm, sustained by their President with a moral courage possessed by no other man living. And what has been the result? The tide of election in the North and elsewhere was excited by the feelings of malice and envy, which forced union of the triumvirate is dissolved, and the opposition are defeated, routed, and proscribed. And what we may ask, is now the real condition of our country? At peace with all the world, the star spangled banner flies majestically over every sea—our commerce is established on the most friendly footing, with all the civilized and many of the barbarous nations of the earth; the commercial enterprise of our citizens, is rewarded by the profitable exchange of our products and manufactures; for those of every other clime and country, contributing to their wealth, and the comfort and luxuries of their countrymen; every branch of industry is in a prosperous condition—and the productions of the soil command better prices generally, than at any other period in our history as a people. As a nation we stand the proud beacon, to the oppressed and benighted of all mankind, pointing to the path of equality, prosperity and greatness.

This most prosperously circumstanced, what are our duties, in order to preserve and maintain this high destiny? A distinguished writer has said, "There is nothing in the world which God hath given to man, as eternal vigilance."

We have no apprehensions that our republican institutions ever will, or can be overthrown, while their principles are directly attacked. It is only by stealth and indirectness, that they can be subverted. Ambitious men, impatient of political honors may be seduced to unite with the insidious enemy, and their misguided followers may become the unconscious instruments of the destruction, of their country. To prepare against which, we hold it to be our imperative duty, ever to remain on the political watchtower. New combinations are spoken off, and efforts are making to divide our ranks. Distinguished democrats are pointed out through the instrumentality of the opposition, disorganized, as can be, for the next presidency. Such a result must be averted.

The period for which our present Chief Magistrate was elected, is drawing to its close. And although he has sailed over a tempestuous ocean, buffeted by storms, and attacked by pirates, he has thus far preserved the ship of State. A better pilot never held the helm—and manfully have the crew stood by him, even when officers of rank turned traitors to the cause. By cutting off some of its gaudy and unnecessary tackle, and dispensing some of its rotten timbers of royal oak, and substituting our native live oak, she is made more seaworthy, and is in better condition to float proudly down the stream of time, and will do so, while public virtue is cherished, & love of country and patriotism honored.

The election for the next president is approaching, and we deem it time that the public mind should be directed towards those best calculated to supply the places of the present incumbents. We are anticipated, we apprehend, by our democratic friends throughout the state, when we recommend to their approval and for their support MARTIN VAN BUREN Esq., of the state of New York, and our own fellow citizen, Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, as possessing in the most eminent degree, those high prerequisites of character and principles, for the distinguished offices of President, and Vice President, of the United States. But composing only one of the twenty-four states of the union, and impeded as we are with the necessity of concentration of arms, we entirely concur with our friends, throughout the state, and the union, who are in favor of a National Convention, when the claims of all our distinguished statesmen, may be canvassed, and the choice of the majority be determined.—In political conflicts and high party tides, experience has established the necessity of such conventions, for such purposes—and although we will cheerfully submit to the results, and support the candidates which it may recommend—we regard it as proper that we should say something of the claims of the gentlemen, we recommend to its consideration.

Although Mr. VAN BUREN, who stands unrivaled in the estimation of a majority of our friends throughout the United States, for the first office, has been unspuriously abused and slandered, by the enemies of democracy, we apprehend, it will be found, to use a homely figure, that like worn coin, "the more he is rubbed, the brighter he will shine"; before we proceed to give a few outlines of his private and political character, we may remark in perfect truth, that there has been no man, at any period within the history of the United States, so much slandered, with so little foundation, for it; indeed we may confidently assert, that in the whole volume of charges against him, there is not proof of any one to his prejudice. He is charged to be prominent in the art of intrigue; not an incident in his life tends to affix upon him such a character, uniform in his political career, he commenced life a democrat, and has ever remained so, he has never compromised his principles, or entered into leagues with his political opponents, to effect by induction that which could not be done openly. He has been contemptuously called by his enemies, the great "Magician;" to them there is a seeming magic in the rare virtue of consistency, and the purity of principle which has governed his political career, a virtue which has ever frustrated the shafts of malice directed at him; and that is the only magick power he possesses. Reared to the profession of the law, and surrounded by friends of the federal party, it is rather remarkable that in early life he adopted democratic principles—devoted to that profession in which he acquired distinction, he was aroused, & diverted from the pursuit by the dark cloud which overhung our country in the year 1812. In that year he was returned to the Senate of New York, the popular branch of the Legislature of that state, was then in the hands of the federals, the Senate and Executives in those of the Democrats. The federals were united in every measure to frustrate the views of Mr. Madison, then President, in the prosecution of the war, Mr. VAN BUREN took the lead in the Senate, in its support. By the measures introduced by him, "the speeches delivered, and the powerful addresses to the republican voters of the state, which eventually vanquished by the federal party," and the elections of 1814 were won by the friends and supporters of Mr. Madison. When the new legislature, entirely democratic, was convened by Governor Troupkins, Mr. Van Buren had the honor to bring forward, and carry through, amidst the applause of patriots, and the denunciations of the opposition, the most energetic war measure ever adopted in America—the classification bill as he called it, "the conscription bill as they call it." "To complete his course in support of the war, and to crown his meritorious labors, to bring it to a happy close, it became Mr. Van Buren's fortune to draw up the vote of thanks of the greatest state in the union, to the greatest General which the war had produced." "The thanks of the New York Legislature to Major General Jackson, his gallantry, success and troops for their wonderful and heroic victory," He was equally conspicuous in opposition to Banks and particularists—in the re-charter of the Bank of the United States—in support of Governor Clinton for giving the casting vote against it, and in his noble support of Governor Troupkins, for his Roman energy in pronouncing the General Assembly (April 1812) thereby preventing legislative action, in support of "the transmigratory soul of that dead institution." A number of Banks having been established in the State, he directed his attention and digested the plan of the safety fund system, which secures that community against apprehension of a depreciated currency. After the revival of democracy in New York, mainly produced by the distinguished efforts of Mr. VAN BUREN he became their principal head and leader, was elected Senator to Congress, and final-

ly elevated to the Gubernatorial chair of his native empire state, where he remained until called to the cabinet councils of President Jackson.—His preeminent talents pointed him out to the President, as the most fit representative of the nation, at the court of St. James, to negotiate the pending matter of difficulty existing between that and our own country; this success confirmed the propriety of his selection, but a disaffected Senate excited by the feelings of malice and envy, which veiled his appointment, and refused its confirmation. An indignant people outraged at the wickedness of an *unno* combination of political aspirants, to prostrate the character of one of the most virtuous and distinguished of their statesmen, called upon him, and with acclamation elected him Vice President of the United States, a place which he has filled with dignity and propriety, in despite of all the shafts of the malice of his enemies. "We will close this brief notice of MR. VAN BUREN, with the following extract from Mr. Bentons remarks upon his character."

"I have known that gentleman (Mr. Van Buren) long and intimately. We entered the Senate of the United States together, nineteen years ago, sat six years in seats next to each other, were always personally friendly, generally acted together on leading subjects, and always interchanged communications and reciprocated confidence; and thus occupying a position to give me an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with his principles, and character, the result of the whole was, that I have long since considered him, and recommended him to my friends, as the most fit and suitable person to fit the Presidential chair, after the expiration of President Jackson's second term. In political principles he is thoroughly democratic, and comes as near the standard of any statesman now on the stage of public life. In abilities, experience and business habits, he is beyond the reach of cavi, or dispute, personally he is inattachable; for the whole volume of his private life contains not a single act which requires explanation, or defense. In constitutional temperament he is peculiarly adapted to the station, and the times, for no human being could be more free from every taint of envy, malignity or revenge, or could possess in a more eminent degree, that happy conjunction of firmness of purpose, with swiftness of manners, which contributed so much to the successful administration of public affairs, and is so essential and becoming, in a high public functionary."

Of Col. JOHNSON who is with like unanimity regarded by the democratic party throughout the United States, as a prominent candidate for one of the first offices in the gift of the nation, little may be said. He is a native born Kentuckian, of her first sons, perhaps the very first born, now living. His public career, both in the field and the cabinet, are so closely identified with our history as a state, for the last thirty years, that to know one leads to the knowledge of the other.—When Hull had traitorously surrendered our brave troops to the enemy—when the blood stained field of Raisin had filled our hearts with sorrow, and covered us with mounting fit the loss of friends, fathers & brothers, and when the dark cloud of war hung heaviest over us, rendered doubly so by the treacherous designs of the federalists, of the East—the leftmost, secure and honorable seat of Representative in Congress—haunted, to his own districts, rallied the drooping spirits of our countrymen, raised by his energies and his example, a Regiment of mounted men, traversed the Northwestern swamps, relieved our suffering countrymen, and drove from our border the invading hordes of British allies. After a short repose and the recruiting of horses & men, he at the head of his Regiment returned, with the gallant Shelby, and with him penitent Canada, pursued the enemy until the result is known—American arms triumphed—the British forces surrendered at discretion—the Indians were overwhelmed and routed, and in the conflict their great Chief Tecumseh, was numbered with the dead. Col. JOHNSON, was now bears about him in his wounded and mangled limbs, the evidence of his daring intrepidity in the conflict. This battle was to the North, what that of New Orleans was to the South—it terminated the war in upper Canada, and relieved our Northwestern frontier.

As a Legislator, Col. JOHNSON has equal claim to our respect and admiration. For thirty years he has represented the people of Kentucky, in the Congress of the United States, with a zeal, ability and untiring industry, unequalled by any other man—uniform in his democratic principles, uncompromising in his hostility to the Bank of the United States in all its fortunes—he has shared a portion of the denunciations of our opponents, but his public services to his country have been so preminent, and so generally undervalued and known by the people, that the shafts of slander directed towards him have fallen harmless at his feet.

Whilst it is known to all, that Col. JOHNSON's services in the National Legislature, have been mainly directed to the business objects of his own constituents, and induced those of many of the people throughout every part of the union, to supply the places of the present incumbents.

We are anticipated, we apprehend, by our democratic friends throughout the state, when we recommend to their approval and for their support MARTIN VAN BUREN Esq., of the state of New York, and our own fellow citizen, Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, as possessing in the most eminent degree, those high prerequisites of character and principles, for the distinguished offices of President, and Vice President, of the United States. But composing only one of the twenty-four states of the union, and impeded as we are with the necessity of concentration of arms, we entirely concur with our friends, throughout the state, and the union, who are in favor of a National Convention, when the claims of all our distinguished statesmen, may be canvassed, and the choice of the majority be determined.—In political conflicts and high party tides, experience has established the necessity of such conventions, for such purposes—and although we will cheerfully submit to the results, and support the candidates which it may recommend—we regard it as proper that we should say something of the claims of the gentlemen, we recommend to its consideration.

Although Mr. VAN BUREN, who stands unrivaled in the estimation of a majority of our friends throughout the United States, for the first office, has been unspuriously abused and slandered, by the enemies of democracy, we apprehend, it will be found, to use a homely figure, that like worn coin, "the more he is rubbed, the brighter he will shine"; before we proceed to give a few outlines of his private and political character, we may remark in perfect truth, that there has been no man, at any period within the history of the United States, so much slandered, with so little foundation, for it; indeed we may confidently assert, that in the whole volume of charges against him, there is not proof of any one to his prejudice.

He is charged to be prominent in the art of intrigue; not an incident in his life tends to affix upon him such a character, uniform in his political career, he commenced life a democrat, and has ever remained so, he has never compromised his principles, or entered into leagues with his political opponents, to effect by induction that which could not be done openly.

He has been contemptuously called by his enemies, the great "Magician;" to them there is a seeming

magic in the rare virtue of consistency, and the purity of principle which has governed his political career, a virtue which has ever frustrated the shafts of malice directed at him; and that is the only magick power he possesses. Reared to the profession of the law, and surrounded by friends of the federal party, it is rather remarkable that in early life he adopted democratic principles—devoted to that profession in which he acquired distinction, he was aroused, & diverted from the pursuit by the dark cloud which overhung our country in the year 1812. In that year he was returned to the Senate of New York, the popular branch of the Legislature of that state, was then in the hands of the federals, the Senate and Executives in those of the Democrats.

When Hull had traitorously surrendered our brave troops to the enemy—when the blood stained field of Raisin had filled our hearts with sorrow, and covered us with mounting fit the loss of friends, fathers & brothers, and when the dark cloud of war hung heaviest over us, rendered doubly so by the treacherous designs of the federalists, of the East—the leftmost, secure and honorable seat of Representative in Congress—haunted, to his own districts, rallied the drooping spirits of our countrymen, raised by his energies and his example, a Regiment of mounted men, traversed the Northwestern swamps, relieved our suffering countrymen, and drove from our border the invading hordes of British allies. After a short repose and the recruiting of horses & men, he at the head of his Regiment returned, with the gallant Shelby, and with him penitent Canada, pursued the enemy until the result is known—American arms triumphed—the British forces surrendered at discretion—the Indians were overwhelmed and routed, and in the conflict their great Chief Tecumseh, was numbered with the dead. Col. JOHNSON, was now bears about him in his wounded and mangled limbs, the evidence of his daring intrepidity in the conflict. This battle was to the North, what that of New Orleans was to the South—it terminated the war in upper Canada, and relieved our Northwestern frontier.

As a Legislator, Col. JOHNSON has equal claim to our respect and admiration. For thirty years he has represented the people of Kentucky, in the Congress of the United States, with a zeal, ability and untiring industry, unequalled by any other man—uniform in his democratic principles, uncompromising in his hostility to the Bank of the United States in all its fortunes—he has shared a portion of the denunciations of our opponents, but his public services to his country have been so preminent, and so generally undervalued and known by the people, that the shafts of slander directed towards him have fallen harmless at his feet.

Whilst it is known to all, that Col. JOHNSON's services in the National Legislature, have been mainly directed to the business objects of his own constituents, and induced those of many of the people throughout every part of the union, to supply the places of the present incumbents.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that MARTIN VAN BUREN, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, are the choice of the democratic party in this State, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we will not support any other candidates for said offices than those who may be nominated by the said National Convention, and we recommend our friends throughout the State, and the Union to observe the same course.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient, that the friends of democracy, and of the above named candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, in the several Congressional Districts in this State; shall, on the first Monday in April next, hold conventions in their several Districts, at the places in said Districts, where the Sheriffs usually meet to compare the polls in Congressional elections—for the purpose of organizing Committees of Correspondence, and such other objects as may be of apparent importance to them, towards the diffusion and maintenance of their principles.

*Resolved*, That J. Dimley, Lewis Sanders, Jr. Leander J. Sharp, A. R. Depew, Col. R. F. Richmond, Gedou Shrirock, G. E. Russell, B. B. Johnson, James Shannon, and Benj. Selby, and they are hereby appointed the central state committee of Correspondence—and that said committee have power to fill vacancies which may happen in the delegates selected by the first Resolution.

*Resolved*, That Thomas J. Pew, Alexander R. Depew, Jephtha Dudley, Wm. T. Willis, and Gervas E. Russell, be appointed a Committee to revise and superintend the publication of the proceedings of this meeting, including the said preamble and resolutions.

*Resolved*, That the several Editors of the democratic newspapers in this state, and those of the Globe, Albany Argus, Richmond Enquirer and others be requested to publish in their several papers the proceedings of this meeting.

*Resolved*, That the meeting now adjourn.

SAM'L DAVIDS, Ch'mn.  
J. L. MURRAY, Sec'y.

From the Globe.

THE TUILLERIES.

From "Letters from Europe," By Wm. H. Seward.

The Tuilleries is a magnificent structure, worthy the greatness and glory of the country. It is three stories in height, and about 700 feet in length. It consists of five different pavilions, with intervening buildings connecting them together. The front presents, what at first view seems an incongruous association of five different orders of architecture, although, on more careful attention to the different parts of the building, you discover that they are not blended, and that the decorations of each are in the best taste, and of the most exquisite execution. The centre pavilion is surmounted by a lofty dome, on which is seen the tri-colored flag of France. The palace was founded by Catherine de Medicis, who prosecuted the work with great industry, until recollecting that it was situated in the parish of St. Germain P. Auxenois, and being under the influence of a superstitious apprehension, that the name of St. Germain was ominous to her, she suddenly relinquished it. It was enlarged by Henry 4th and Louis 13th, and completed by Louis 14th. It was not the magnificence of the palace which interested me so much, while I traversed the pavements around it, as the all engrossing reflections arising from the tenancy of it by the unhappy Louis 16th, and the bold yet cautious possession of it by Bonaparte as Consul. The gradual establishment of Bonaparte's Court; the grief with which Josephine viewed the overwhelming increase of his wealth and power and glory; the decay of her domestic happiness; the relentless workings of that ambition which urged Napoleon to demand a divorce from a woman whom he dearly loved; the pitiful subserviency of the church which pronounced it at his bidding; the noble magnanimity and resignation with which the wife, after a fierce struggle, yielded to the demands made, as she thought, by the inexorable destiny of Napoleon; the arrival of the new Empress; the acclamations of the idolatrous Parisians

## LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1835.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION

Delegates appointed to represent the  
DEMOCRACY of KENTUCKY  
in General Convention.

Tno. P. MOORE,	On the part of the State.
JOSEPH HOLT,	
THO. J. PEW,	
J. O. HARRISON,	
L. SAUNDERS, JR.	
THO. JAMES,	First District
JAMES O'HARA.	
F. D. WARD,	Second District
CHAS. HENDERSON.	
GEO. WORK,	Third District
ELIJAH HISE.	
GEO. WAGLEY,	Fourth District
DR. THOMPSON.	
SAM. DAVIES,	Fifth District
HARRISON DANILL.	
GEN. ELIAS BARBEE,	Sixth District
DR. EDMONSON.	
WM. P. DUVAL,	Seventh District
WM. B. BOOKER.	
WORDEN POPE,	Eighth District
E. F. NUTALL.	
JOHN SPEEDSMITH,	Ninth District
HENRY C. HARRIS.	
MATHEWS FLOURNOY,	Tenth District
WM. H. TODD.	
THOMAS WARD,	Eleventh District
THOMAS MARSHALL.	
N. D. COLEMAN,	Twelfth District
TANDY ALLEN.	
JEFFERSON PHELPS,	Thirteenth Dis't.
JOHN PRATT.	

cry of the road to the good opinion of President Biddle and his satellites here. We presume Mr. Biddle in no future letter will ever speak of them "as an unhappy specimen" of their kind, nor will he call them "totally unfit and incompetent," hereafter, since they have deserted Jacksonism and all its abominations, and been received into the pale of the true political hierarchy. Most of them have since been placed in office by Mr. Biddle's friends here, and one of them has even become "qualified" and taken his seat as a director of the Bank, whilst another was invited to accept a clerkship. O Tempora, O Mores!

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Kentucky is to adjourn this day, and probably stands adjourned at this moment for want of a quorum, as many of the members have passed through here on their way home.

The Internal Improvement Bill passed both houses and will become a law. Judge Hewett was acquitted of the charges brought against him.

We understand that the acting Governor has nominated Messrs. John Chambers, of Mason, and E. M. Erving, of Logan, as Associate Judges of the Appellate Court, vice Messrs. Underwood and Nicholas resigned. Also, Thomas P. Wilson, of Shelby as circuit Judge in this Judicial district, vice Judge White, deceased.—all confirmed.

### LATE NEWS.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT.**—The arrival of the *Orpheus* from Liverpool brings us very late intelligence from Europe. The dates are to the 18th of January from Liverpool, and to the 14th from Paris. The Message of the President caused much excitement in France. The King instantly recalled the French Minister from the United States, and the Minister of Foreign affairs tendered to Mr. Livingston his passports to leave the kingdom. Many of the Parisians however, ridicule the blustering of the French government.

The elections were progressing in England with unprecedented animation. London sent all reform members. The contest however, is much more equal than we had imagined. The returns thus far, give 77 reformers, to 60 Tories.

The Journal of Hayre, says, commenting on the President's Message: "They have promised payment; and it is asked whether the Chabiners will consider the Message as an attack on its dignity, or whether through timidity they will pass the indemnity bill. In the latter case, it will be said that our Ministry, and the cabinet at Washington, will have leaped to destroy the independence of the Chambers. If, therefore, the majority of the Chambers submit to the earnest entreaties of the Ministry, and have the weakness to pass the bill of indemnity, which it has once rejected, without a threat, it will be the Ministry, more than the subservient Chamber, that publishes opinion will accuse. The public will then be indignant at a Ministry, having plotted with the American government, to destroy the independence of the French Chambers," &c.

The Paris Journal des Debats, ridicules some proceedings in the French Chambers on the 10th, when a member depicted the consequences of a war with America.

From the London Morning Post of January, 16.

An extraordinary express has brought us the whole of the Paris Journals of Wednesday. The Moniteur publishes in its official part the following important article.

The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his Minister at Washington. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified the resolution to the Minister of the United States at Paris, informing him at the same time that the passports which he may be in need of in consequence of that communication, are at his disposal.

In the execution of the engagements entered into by France, the Project of Law relative to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies. A clause will be added to it intended to project (garantir) effectually such French interests as might be endangered.

The Journal des Debates inserts the foregoing article, the impending publication of which, having been rumored on Tuesday evening, is noticed in most of the Journals of Wednesday, morning. The Temps cannot persuade itself that the Bill will be presented to the Deputies.

"It is this evening affirmed," says the National, "that the Moniteur of to-morrow morning is to announce that Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, has received his passport, and that M. Serrurier, Minister of France in the United States, has been recalled. War is therefore declared."

"But at the same time that the Royalty of the 7th of August gives such satisfaction to its outraged dignity, it orders its ministers to present after to-morrow to the Chambers of Deputies, the Treaty with the United States, and in the course of eight days peace will be made." Our Paris correspondent observes that the Moniteur's announcement has excited more derision than alarm.

**Lowell, Mass.**—The following statistical account of the manufacturing village of Lowell, is taken from the Boston Mercantile Journal. It was furnished by William Austin, Agent of the Lawrence Corporation.

Yards of Cloth made per annum, 39,170,040; pounds of Cotton consumed, 12,256,400. Assuming half to be Upland, and half New Orleans and Alabama, the consumption, in bales, is 34,800; a pound of Cotton averaging 32-10th yards, 100 lbs. Cotton will produce 89 lbs. Cloth.

As regards the health of persons employed, great numbers have been interrogated, and the result shows that 6 of the females out of 10 enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males one half derive the same advantage.

As regards their moral condition and character, they are not inferior to any portion of the community.

Average wages of Females, clear of board, \$190 per week; do. do. of males, clear of board, 80 cents per day; Medium produce of Loom on No. 14 Yarn, 38 to 49 yds. per day; do. do. No. 30, 23 to 30 yds.; average per spindle, 1-10th yd. per day. Persons employed by the Companies are paid at the close of each month. The average amount of wages paid per month \$89,000. A very considerable portion of the wages is deposited in the savings bank. Consumption of Starch per annum, 310,000 lbs; do. of Flour for do. in Mills, Print Works and Bleachery, per annum, 3,800 bbls. do Charcoal, per annum, 500,000 bushels.

For THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

**THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.**—The attempts to render the Post Office Department unpopular by the enemies of the Administration is nothing more than might be expected, after the repeated shameful exposures, which the conduct of these men have brought on themselves.

The horrid attempt to divide the Union, by a portion of this same faction, under the guise of nullification and the backing which they received from the rest of the same party, North and West, affords the most conclusive evidence of the want of patriotism, and all regard for the principles which should influence men in high stations.

On Sunday morning last, at her residence near this place Mrs. Elizabeth Blanton, consort of Harrison Blanton, Esq. —On Friday evening last, John Preston, infant son of Orlando Brown, Esq. —On Sunday morning last, Henry, son of Henry Wingate, Esq. aged about two years.—Argus. Gen. Wade Hampton recently died in South Carolina.

**W. H. BATES,**  
(AGENT FOR J. J. WORSHAM.)

**H**AVING determined to remove to Arkansas, offers his whole stock of SADDLERY,

DOGS, & every thing complete for carrying an extensive establishment, at private sale.

Those wishing to purchase, can procure bargains by calling at his Shop on Main street.

If he does not dispose of his Stock, &c., by the 2d Monday in March, (court day) he will sell that day to the highest bidder, I will also rent the House in which my shop is, for six months—the balance of the time for which I rented it.

Lexington, Feb. 18—7-1d.

**N. B.—**Farmers and others can procure good

bargains, as he has on hand a handsome assort-

ment of STIRRUPS, BRIDLES, COLLARS,

and every other article in his line.

**THE CELEBRATED AND THOROUGH BREED HORSE,**

**DUNGANON,**  
BY SUMPTER.

**W**HILST stand the

ensuing season at Fowles' Garden,

near Lexington, at 15 DOLLARS, payable

within the season, which will commence

on the 1st day of March, and end on the 1st day of July. Strict attention will be paid to oars in all cases, but no responsibility need be expected in case of accidents of any kind. Good and extensive pasture will be provided gratis for oars from a distance, and they will be granted if re-

quired, at a moderate price.

JAMES L. BRADLEY.

Feb. 19—7-1d.

**REMOVAL.**

**NEW GOODS,**

FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834.

**W. M. H. RAINETEY,**

**R**ESPECTFULLY announces to his cus-

tomers and the public, that he has pur-

chased the entire stock of GOODS belonging to Mess.

Johnson and Keytold, and has removed to the fine Storehouse occupied by them No. 49, Main

street, two doors below John Tiford & Son's.—

He is now opening a large and tasteful supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

**MERCHANDISE,**

purchased by himself in New York and Phila-

delphia, with much care and labor. He hopes

his former customers will travel a few doors lower than his old stand, for which he promises to make

them a liberal compensation.

The greater proportion of his stock is entirely

FRESH, FASHIONABLE, and CHEAP, and he thinks it unnecessary to specify the variety com-

prising the assortment; but assures the public he

will exhibit to them as desirable articles as can be procured in the city.

Lexington, Nov 1st 1834—43-1f

**BLACKSMITHING.**

**T**HE public are respectfully

informed, that JOSIAH ENNIS, the late partner of

John R. Shaw, has commenced the

BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main-cross

streets, where he intends carrying on all of its various branches, and will be

happy to visit on his friends and the public generally.

His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH ENNIS.

August 16, 1834.—33-1f

**Nuttall's Beer.**

**MCKENZIE,**

**H**AS on hand a supply of Nuttall's

Beer, of first rate quality. Friends

can call and make trial of it.

Lexington, Nov. 15

**FARM TO RENT.**

**T**HE well known FARM, the former resi-

dence of Charles McGowan, 2½ miles from

the city of Lexington, on the Nicholasville road.

For information apply at the Farm, or to

NANCY KAY, JACOB HULL, JOHN WILSON, Committee.

January 28, '35.—4-1f

**B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S**

Celebrated

**VERMIFUGE.**

An effectual medicine

FOR EXPELLING WORMS FROM THE

SYSTEM;

For sale at the Drug and Chemical Store, corner

Main, and Upper Streets, south of the Court

House. 45-3m JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

**BLANK DEEDS**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

others have you franked under 2 oz. the extent of your privilege, and how many over including Books &c.

**Question 2nd**—How many thousand frank'd have you given out to your friends to enable them to frank what they pleased.

**Question 3d**—How many thousand letters and other papers have you franked for others, contrary to the Post Office laws.

**Question 4th**—Have you ever knowingly

and wilfully evaded the laws by which the revenue of the Post Office department has been regulated.

**Question 5th**—Are you willing to make a motion at the next session of Congress, and to urge the passage of a resolution to send for persons, papers, &c., to enable a committee of your body appointed by the Post Master General, to test the truth of the answers you have given to my five questions?

There is nothing so absurd as may be supposed, in the necessity of a tribunal to test the conduct of members of Congress. When they form strong majorities, the constitutional tribunal of the people, unaided by friends is but a poor sort of court to try an earthly member. The waste of time on silly measures, could be borne, but the waste of time for the wicked purposes so common at this day, is a crying sin for which this nation is bleeding at every side. To bring Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun together and then to prevent Webster from setting up for himself, has engaged the attention of the small members at a cost to the nation which the people ought to know.

A CITIZEN.

**MARRIED**—On Sunday the 22d inst. by the Rev. N. H. Hall Mr. JAMES COG-WELL to Miss MARGARET A. BROOKS, both of this city.

**MORE GOOD LUCK!**  
Ticket combination 13, 17, 31, the second capital of

**4,000 DOLLARS!**

in the Virginia State Lottery for the benefit of the town of Wheling, Class 1, for 1834, was sent in a gentleman in the western part of the State; also, one half of \$1,000, besides numerous smaller prizes. This is the way the New Year is opened by JOHN G. GRAHAM,  
4-  
Louisville, Ky.

**GRAND SCHEME!**  
**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**  
For the benefit of the Danville Swamp Canal Company. Class No. 3, for 1825.

To be drawn at Lexington, Feb. 7,  
CAPITALS.

**30,000 Dollars!**

\$30,000, \$100, \$500, \$400, \$300, 10 of  
\$100, 100 of \$80, 10 of \$70, 10 of \$60, 20 of  
\$50, 20 of \$40, 20 of \$30, 20 of  
\$25, etc., &c.

**Tickets only Ten Dollars.**

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this brilliant scheme, will be sent for \$120.—  
Halves, Quarters and Eighteenths in proportion.  
In this scheme the 1st and 2d numbers are settled in 1st Dollars; 3d and 4th to 10 Dollars,  
5th and 6th to 12 Dollars.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,**  
Class No. 3.

To be drawn at Baltimore, February 10,  
CAPITALS.

**20,000 Dollars!!**

\$20,000, \$5000, \$2000, \$1500, 5 of  
\$1000, 10 of \$500, 10 of \$300, &c.

**Tickets only Six Dollars.**

Certificate of a package of 22 tickets will be sent for 75 Dollars.

**Virginia State Lottery—Class No. 2.**  
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Methodist Association.

To be drawn Feb. 11—56 Nos. 10 Balloons

**S C H E M E :**

**15,000 Dollars!**

\$15,000!—\$5,000!—\$5,000!—\$5,000!  
\$1,350, 20 of \$500, 30 of \$200,  
30 of \$150, &c., &c.

**TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS!**

Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 60 Dollars. Certificate of packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

**LOOK AT THIS!!!**  
**Virginia State Lottery—Class No. 4.**  
For the benefit of the Danville Swamp Canal Company.—75 Nos. 11 Balloons.

To be drawn at Lexington, Feb. 21.

**S C H E M E .**

**75 PRIZES OF \$1,000!**

84 PRIZES OF 500 DOLLARS!

**\$30,000; \$10,000**

**4000 Dollars!**

**Tickets only Ten Dollars.**

Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this Splendid Scheme, will be sent for 140.—

Halves, Quarters and Eighteenths in proportion.

JOHN G. GRAHAM,  
4-  
Louisville, Ky.

**BLACKSMITHING & WAGGON MAKING,**

ON LIMESTONE ST., NEXT ABOVE THE JAIL, AND NEARLY OPPOSITE MARCUS'S CHAIR FACTORY.

**T**HE Subscriber informs the public and his friends generally that he still continues the above business in its various branches. All kinds of work in this line done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner. He would likewise inform them that he carries on the Waggon Making, and will warrant all work done in this line inferior to none in the West. —THOS. BRADLEY.

Louisville, Jan. 21, 1833—3 f.

**FALL & WINTER REPORTS OF FAS. IONS FOR 1834 & 35.**

**J. RANKIN,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

**K**EPTS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentleman's Fashionable Ready made Clothing consisting of CLOTHES, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lex. Dec. 29, 1834.

**LAFAYETTE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.**

**T**HE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received since he has opened his Hotel in Lexington, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has determined upon opening the

**LAFAYETTE HOTEL,**  
from this day forward, entirely on Temperance principles. His guests may depend upon his best exertions for their comfort; his table will be constantly supplied with the best provisions the market affords; and contiguous to his Hotel, his customers will find an excellent LIVERY STABLE under the management of Messrs. HAMPTON and DRAKE.

He confidently trusts that in excluding Spirits, his Guests entirely, from his establishment, he will experience no diminution of that respectable patronage he has already enjoyed from this community. JOHN B. HIGBEE.

Louisville, Jan. 26, 1833.—4-3m.

**LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!**

**W. M. H. EANES,**  
(Agent for J. J. Worsham.)

**H**AS so-hands, at his Shop on Main-st., not far from Breuer's Hotel, a large number of SADDLES, of superior workmanship and material, and a quantity of articles in his line, which will be sold cheaper (materials and workmanship considered) than can be had at any other shop in the city, for CASH, or to such customers as have heretofore paid up their accounts punctually.

Lex. Feb. 6—5-1m.

**SECOND CALL,**  
**TURNPIKE STOCK.**

**T**HIS Subscribers to the Lancaster, Danville and Nicholasville Roads, will please call and pay their 2d Call, which is now due.

JAS. G. MCKINNEY, Treas'r.

Lex. Jan. 25.—3-4.

**COURT EXCHANGE**  
**COFFEE HOUSE,**

**JORDAN'S ROW, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.**  
THE public are respectfully informed, that this establishment is now in complete operation, and gentlemen can be furnished with private Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, upon the shortest notice, and with all the luxuries which the market may afford. Preparations have been made to keep an extensive supply of Fresh and Pickled Oysters, during the approaching season. The Harbor is stocked with the choicest Liquors, and will, at all times, be supplied with Metcalfe's best Beer, &c. The proprietor intends to spare neither pains nor expense to render the establishment worthy of public patronage; and as his whole attention will be devoted to the business, he hopes a continuance of liberal liberality.

A reading room is attached, where will be kept on file, the different papers of the city, together with the Louisville Price Current, where merchants can have an opportunity of receiving such information as may be required. Several literary papers will shortly be added.

Oct. 1, 1834.—39-1f

**Metcalfe's Beer!!!**

**T**HE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & ENNIS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst., all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.

SHAW & ENNIS.  
N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by John R. Shaw, who feels thankful for past patronage and incites a continuation.

J. R. SHAW.  
N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.

Lexington, July 29, 1834.—35-1f

**NOTICE.**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & ENNIS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst., all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.

SHAW & ENNIS.

N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by John R. Shaw, who feels thankful for past patronage and incites a continuation.

J. R. SHAW.

N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.

Lexington, July 29, 1834.—35-1f

**WHITE & GOLD DINNER SETTS.**  
A SPLENDID Dinner Sett just opened at White and Gold—the richest article in the State.

White and Gold Plate, Bottles, Mantel Ornaments, &c., & with a large assortment of Chinese, Persian, and Liverpool WARES of every description.

Also, ASTRAL LAMPS Plain Ground and Cut Glass Dishes; Mantel Lamps; Rich Cut Glass Dishes and Shades; Passage do; and a variety of Hanging Lamps, Rich Platé, Castors, Candlesticks, Branches, Snuffers, and Trays, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Coasters, Ac. Jaquinet Waiters, and Tea Trays, &c. &c. &c. Lex., Dec. 23d, 1834.

**CABINET MANUFACTORY**  
**AND UPHOLSTERING WAREHOUSE,**

MAIN-STREET, OPP. SITE THE MASONIC HALL

LEXINGTON.

J. J. SHERIDAN

R E SPECTFULLY announces to the citizens and the public, that he has permanently located himself in the above stand, where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of

**Cabinet Furniture,**

Of the most Fashionable kind—viz

MAHOGANY PIER TABLES, with Marble Tops.

Mahogany Centre, Dining, Breakfast, and Card TABLES.

Mahogany Carved, Plain, and Cherry HIGH and FANCY BEADSTEADS.

GRECIAN SOFAS—Easy and ROCKING CHAIRS.

Hair and Moss MATRESSES, &c., &c.

OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND POISHED.

FUNERALS furnished on the shortest notice.

N. B. One or Two APPRENTICES will be taken in the above business, if well recommended.

**TO CABINET MAKERS AND OTHERS**

FOR SALE—a large stock of

**MAHOGANY VENEERS.**

Also in his LIBRARY YARD, in the rear of his

house, Cherry Boards, Plank, Scantling, Clay Boards, &c.

Lexington, March 1st, 1834.—8-1f

**Spring Importation!**

J. T. FRAZER, Merchant Tailor,

CONTINUES the business at the old and well known stand, No. 76 MAIN STREET, Lexington, Ky., where he will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of

Clothes, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Of the most fashionable shades and best quality.

Also, an extensive variety of

Half-hose, Gloves, Collars, Stocks, Socks, Shirts and Shirts, Poncer, Italico, India Rubber, Silk, Lustering and Linen Web & Net Suspender, &c. Cauchie Handkerchiefs.

And every other article pertaining to

**GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.**

All of which are intended setting at the most moderate prices, to make room for new arrivals.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF APOTHECARY'S WARE.

Just received and for sale by

JAMES & BROTHER.

Sept. 17—39-1f

**NOTICE.**

All persons indebted to the late firm of Drake

and Frazer are requested to call and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

J. T. FRAZER.

April 9, 1834.—15-1f

**GLASS-WARE.**

PLAIN AND CUT GLASS-WARE, con-

sisting of Bowls, Dishes, Jugs, Wines, Lem-

ouades, Tumblers, in a great variety and of beau-

tiful Patterns. Our complete set of GLASS

the only one on hand, (Anted patterns,) Window

Glass—8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 18, at Louis-

ville prices.

General assortment of Apothecary's Ware,

Just received and for sale by

JAMES & BROTHER.

Sept. 17—39-1f

**FOR SALE.**

Plain & Cut Glass Plates, &c., &c.

Single & Double refectory Leaf 18d per lb. for \$1, cheap-

Single & Double refectory Leaf 18d per lb. for \$1.

Port Bouch Raisins, Almonds, figs, &c., 5 lbs. \$1.

Prune, Currant, Pepper, Alspice, &c., 5 lbs. \$1.

Fruit Pähr-Salt in Loaves, Boxes, &c., by the pound

Malasses 50 cents per gallon.

Refined sugar house Malasses, 75 cts. per gallon,

Best French Brandy \$2 per gal. or 25 cents a